

Paper Money

DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF CURRENCY



The famous "Onepapa" silver certificate. In a study beginning on Page 4, Forrest W. Daniel reveals the true name and life of the Indian chief as well as the circumstances of his misnaming.

VOL. 8

1969

No. 1

Whole No. 29

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF

Society of Paper Money Collectors

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U. S. SMALL SIZE NOTES

All Superb, Crisp New. # Indicates not too well centered. All Subject to Prior Sale.

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102-13 1963 # \$4.95	3.45
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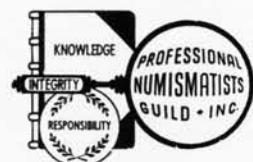
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Paper Money

VOL. 8 NO. 1

FIRST QUARTER 1969

WHOLE NO. 29

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS

EditorBarbara R. Mueller, 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, Wis. 53549

PublisherJ. Roy Pennell, Jr., Box 3005, Anderson, S. C. 29621

Direct only manuscripts and advertising matter to Editor.

Direct all other correspondence about membership affairs, address changes, and back numbers of Paper Money to the Secretary, Vernon L. Brown, Box 8984, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33310.

Membership in the Society of Paper Money Collectors, including a subscription to Paper Money, is available to all interested and responsible collectors upon proper application to the Secretary and payment of a \$4 fee.

Entered as second-class matter July 31, 1967, at the Post Office at Anderson, S. C. 29621 with additional mailing privileges at Federalsburg, Md. 21632, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Non-member Subscription, \$5.00 a year. Published quarterly.

ADVERTISING RATES

	One Time	Yearly
Outside Rear Cover	\$37.50	\$140.00
Inside Front & Rear Cover	35.00	130.00
Full Page	30.00	110.00
Half Page	17.50	60.00
Quarter Page	10.00	35.00

Schedule for 1969

	Advertising Deadline	Publication Date
Issue No. 30	May 15, 1969	June 15, 1969
Issue No. 31	Aug. 15, 1969	Sept. 15, 1969
Issue No. 32	Nov. 15, 1969	Dec. 15, 1969

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\$100 Red Seal - New Gem for Your Collection

By Chuck O'Donnell

Count your blessings—if you are one of the very lucky owners of one of the new \$100 *Legal Tender* (red seal) notes—and double the count if you are so fortunate as to own one of the very, very few *Star Notes*!

Toward the end of November, 1968, the first of the new Series 1966 \$100 *Legal Tender* notes with the new Treasury seal design and carrying the signatures of Granahan and Fowler appeared at the Treasury Department windows in Washington, D. C. About a week later, in early December, the new notes showed up at the banks in New York. Feverish intrigue, long distance calls, "contacts," pressures—all the gimmicks of the business went to work trying to corral the fancy numbers and star notes. Some success was achieved; the first "brick" (4,000 notes) was located in Puerto Rico and the first pack—serial numbers 1 to 100—was purchased and offered for sale by a Washington dealer. The second and third bricks were located in New York; several packs had been paid out "over the counter," but a search of the remaining notes turned up less than twenty-five star notes. Brick No. 4 (Serial 12,001-16,000) produced less than fifty stars, and all the other efforts combined have so far produced less than one hundred of these treasures!

But you say, "The Bureau printed 32,000 stars and 3,450,000 of the regular notes; how can they be scarce?"

Well, I can only suggest that any printing of 32,000 anything in the way of paper money makes a built-in rarity. But even more important, there is every reason to believe that a very limited number of the reported 32,000 printed will ever see the outside of the Treasury coffers.

Why Legal Tender?

Let us review for a moment the "why" of legal tender. As most of you know, the original Act of Congress in 1861 authorized the legal tender issue as an interest-free way of financing the War Between the States. An Act of Congress in 1878 directed that \$346,681,016 be maintained in circulation. And now, more than a hundred years later, this legislation is still on the books! According to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing officials, the production problems of manufacturing and printing red ink for this one series is a big headache. They have long advocated repeal of these Acts of Congress, and now with the new Congress in plain view, we understand that the Bureau is reasonably certain that at long last the Legal Tender Act will be repealed.

As you recall, the first step was to discontinue the deuces. Then in 1968 came the announcement there would be no more red seal fives. The purpose of all of this was to clear the way for issuance of the *hundreds*, which could more easily be controlled and recalled (or retired) in event the repeal of the Legal Tender Act became a reality. And herein lies the basis of our prediction that despite the printing of 345,000,000 pieces, there will probably be less than a hundred thousand that ever are released, and judging from the meager statistics already available, probably half that number will go into

payrolls, to the "street" and end up circulated, far less desirable to the collector than the crisp gems! We base our estimate on a probable 15 "bricks"—20 at the most—ever being released.

Since stars appear to be running considerably less than one per cent, there is a good chance that the issue will end with a total of less than a thousand stars available to collectors. The figure could be much less! With about twenty thousand notes searched so far, less than one hundred stars have come to light! We base our guess on the knowledge that the new \$100 notes cannot be released until a sufficient retirement of the twos and fives in circulation has been accomplished and on the almost certain action in the next Congress. Couple the probable short supply of this note with the almost unprecedented demand and you won't need a crystal ball to see what will happen.

"Demand?" you ask. "What demand? Who collects \$100 notes?"

For the ordinary \$100 note, I'd be tempted to answer not many, perhaps fewer than a dozen collectors. But for this note? WOWIE! It will be the *only* note Series 1966. It will be the *only* \$100 red seal. It will be the *only* Fowler signature with the new Treasury seal. It has so many *only's* that it's practically a unique item, and it will certainly be the (star) attraction, the centerpiece of almost every collection. Personally I don't collect anything above the \$10 (Hawaii excepted), yet you can be sure I'll be proudly displaying my new regular and star "C" note for a long time to come!

Jefferson Davis Bail Bond

Miss Helen Williamson of the Orleans Coin Shop has submitted for review an interesting bit of Americana pertaining to both numismatics and philately. It is a replica of the 1867 Jefferson Davis Bail Bond enclosed in a special envelope advertising it. The portrait of Davis is noted as "lith of Ch. L. Ludwig, Richmond, Va.", a member of the firm of Hoyer and Ludwig, printers of many notes, bonds and stamps of the Confederacy.



Running Antelope — Misnamed Onepapa

By Forrest W. Daniel

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PART I—THE PORTRAIT



(Photo courtesy Smithsonian Office of Anthropology)

Figure 1. Unretouched print of Alexander Gardner's negative showing the lettering Onepapa, which was misinterpreted Onepapa.

If ever there was an Indian named Onepapa (o-NEE-pa-pah), he was never pictured on United States currency. The portrait on the \$5.00 Silver Certificate Series 1899 is without question Ta-to'-ka-in'-yanka, or Running Antelope, a chief of the Hunkpapa Dakota. Running Antelope was born in Dakota in 1821, was enrolled in 1868 at Grand River Agency, later part of Standing Rock reservation in North and South Dakota, and died there between June 30, 1896, and June 30, 1897.

He was well known during his lifetime and is well, but obscurely, documented; but much of what has been written about him in numismatic publications must be discounted.

The name Onepapa is not a personal name but a misspelling of Oncpapa (put a crossbar in the c—it becomes an e), one of nearly thirty spellings of the name of Running Antelope's band of Sioux used in the past



Figure 2. Progress proof of Die No. 5102 showing the subscription Onepapa, which delayed true recognition for Running Antelope.

century. The accepted spelling now is Hunkpapa. Engraver George Frederick Cumming Smillie engraved the name Onepapa below the portrait vignette on the die; he found identification lettering "Oncpapa 2" on the photograph (Figure 1) which was used as the model for the portrait and made the error on the die, as shown on the die proof. (Figure 2)

The photograph used was taken by Alexander Gardner in Washington, D. C., in September, 1872, when Running Antelope was there at the invitation of the President. Two photographs were taken, full face and profile, showing him wearing three feathers in his hair, fur braid wraps, and dentalium earrings, and holding an eagle wing fan and a peace pipe. The pictures were intended for the permanent record of the Bureau of Ethnology to show the physical characteristics and accouterments of the various Indian tribes.

When the photograph was chosen as the model for the central vignette of the note, it was decided the feathers were too tall to make a symmetrical portrait, so a war bonnet was borrowed from the National Museum, posed on an employee of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and superimposed upon the portrait of Running Antelope. The story that he refused to pose in the bonnet cited in *United States Paper Currency, Old Series* by Frank A. Limpert cannot be credited. The photograph was made for the ethnological records of the aboriginal people of America in 1872, the subject died in 1896 or 1897, and the portrait was neither chosen for the note nor the headaddress added until 1899.

Smillie began work on the portrait on November 28, 1899, and the die, No. 5102, was completed on January 7, 1900. The portrait was combined with other engravings to complete the design, and the new bills were de-



Figure 3. Notes of this type have eleven signature combinations and other minor varieties.

scribed in a news release the middle of May. The \$5.00 Silver Certificates bearing the portrait of Running Antelope (Figure 3) were printed and delivered during fiscal years 1900 through 1926.

A degraded, mirror image of the portrait of Running Antelope with a background of stars appears on the 5 BUCKS promotional note of Miller Brothers 101 Ranch, Ponca City, Oklahoma. (Figure 4) Notes of 5, 10 and 50 BUCKS were ordered from the Western Bank Supply Company, Oklahoma City, for the reopening of the Fall Roundup and Rodeo in 1924. Because the "bogus blanks," as they were called by Joe Miller, so closely resembled actual money, a ruling was requested on their legality. The Department of Justice required that the words "NO CASH VALUE" appear on the lithographed bills; there was no further objection when that wording was printed in red. Some of the 5 BUCKS bills were later overprinted with a large red "20" creating another variety.

PART II—BIOGRAPHY

When Running Antelope was born near the Grand River, presently South Dakota, in 1821, few white men were in the area. Consequently he grew up in the old traditions of his people, the Teton or western Sioux. He learned to ride and hunt, and later went on horse-stealing expeditions and war parties and joined the secret societies. By the time he reached manhood things had changed, the whites were more numerous, and the Indians were forced to adapt to the new conditions. Many Sioux took up arms and became strong in warfare; the Hunkpapas, one of the smaller bands of the Teton, became one of the strongest. Running Antelope, however, was one of the first Hunkpapas to reject the warpath and become a friend of the whites.

Factual material begins on October 16, 1867, when he met Colonel Philippe Regis de Trobriand at Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory. Quoted in de Trobriand's journal (*Military Life in Dakota*, translated by Lucile M. Kane) Running Antelope said, in part: "... Since the days when we first allied ourselves with the whites I have been faithful to them at all times and all places. The skin of my body is red but my flesh is white, since for many years I have eaten the bread of the whites. I

have received my food from them and I have accustomed myself to live as they do. . . . Since the day when White Beard (General Harney), after having taken me with him high and low through the country, said to me, 'Go among the redskins, and carry to them my words or go among the soldiers and carry to them my writings.' To the bluecoats I have faithfully carried the writings. To the redskins I have spoken as my father ordered. . . ."

De Trobriand then adds the misinformation, quoted by Limpert, that in his earlier days Running Antelope had been a party to a stage coach robbery, pursued by the army, sentenced to death for murder, and had received a presidential pardon to return to his people. It's a neat story but not provable. It was Spotted Tail, a Brule Sioux, not Running Antelope, who was pursued and captured by Harney and later pardoned. Running Antelope told de Trobriand that he had been a messenger for Harney, and confirmation is found in "Ninety-Six Years Among the Indians of the Northwest" by Philip E. Wells (*North Dakota History*, Vol. 15, 1948). Wells says, "Between him (Running Antelope) and me was a sworn friendship of many years' standing. It had grown out of Running Antelope's association with my brother Alfred when the former was a scout and the latter an interpreter for General W. S. Harney during the campaign against Spotted Tail."

A great council with the Sioux was called at Fort Laramie and Fort Rice in 1868, and the government wanted especially to invite Sitting Bull and his followers to the council. It was an extremely dangerous assignment, and the only white man deemed capable of surviving a meeting with Sitting Bull was the aged missionary priest, Father Pierre Jean DeSmet. His escort was made up of 86 Sioux, including Running Antelope, with Charles Galpin as interpreter. The day-long council between DeSmet and the hostile chiefs closed with a speech by Running Antelope, who addressed his fellow Hunkpapas with assurances that the white men appreciated their courtesy to Father DeSmet and for listening to his words and that their own words would be carried faithfully to the whites.

Sitting Bull did not attend the council with the peace commission but sent a representative. Running Antelope signed the Treaty of 1868 at Fort Rice; the peace medal

he wears in his portrait was most likely received at that time for it has the portrait of President Andrew Johnson. Grand River Agency was formed following the treaty and Running Antelope was enrolled immediately.

In August, 1872, he was called to Fort Peck for a council with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and other chiefs of the Teton Sioux. Following that meeting he was with the group which went to Washington, D. C., to meet the President. Other cities visited were St. Louis, New York and Cincinnati. He was photographed by Alexander Gardner and received a certificate of appointment as Head Chief of the Hunkpapa Band of Sioux. Running Antelope's invitation to Washington and the certificate of his appointment as head chief are among his personal letters and documents located and examined.

Dr. W. J. Hoffman, an army surgeon gathering information for the Smithsonian Institution, visited Grand River in 1873; and for him Running Antelope painted an autobiography in eleven pictographs. The drawings depict his battles with the Arikara between 1853 and 1865. (Figure 5)

The Treaty of 1868 provided reservations for the Sioux but enrollment was not mandatory and many chose to remain away from them. When gold was discovered on Indian land in the Black Hills, the whites invaded the reservation and all the Sioux were required to establish permanent residence and cede the Black Hills. Running Antelope protested the action but signed the treaty ceding the Black Hills. After Custer's force was wiped out at the Little Big Horn, the policy of the government toward the Sioux became more rigid. The Indians, both peaceful and otherwise, were disarmed and dismounted; without guns and horses they were unable to supplement their food supply with small game as they had before. Discontent with the Indian agent became more open; Running Antelope protested by letter to the government; his letters were dictated to Colonel Wm. P. Carlin, commander of Fort Yates, which adjoined Standing Rock Agency headquarters.

Opposition to Indian Agent, W. T. Hughes, became so great that on July 14, 1878, a group of Indians invaded the agency, grappled with Hughes and proposed to throw him off the reservation. Col. Carlin heard the commotion and rushed to see what had happened; he was able to stop the mob before Hughes was thrown into the river. Ringleader of the group was Goose, an army scout and friend of Running Antelope, but Antelope was the spokesman. He said that when he was in Washington the Great Father had told him that if the agents were bad they would be replaced, and if they weren't this was the course to be pursued with bad agents. Agent Hughes was replaced shortly.

Running Antelope's animosity toward the agents was part of the dissention between the army and the Office of Indian Affairs over jurisdiction at Indian agencies. He had served the army for many years and was highly partisan. Whenever difficulty with an agent arose he cited his trip to Washington and said the President himself had given him authority to act as he did. Though deposed as chief by Hughes, and later by Agent Stephan,

he was always a power when the next big argument came up.

The two-year tenure of Agent J. A. Stephan at Standing Rock was plagued with scandal, recrimination and investigation. While attention was diverted from the Indians, Goose and Running Antelope decided to hold a sun dance and asked permission from Col. Carlin and Agent Stephan. Both said no—but not absolutely—so the dance began on June 29, 1880. The sun dance, which in its higher degrees includes physical mutilation, lasted six days with 24 men and five women taking part. The cutting degree was not to be a part of the dance, so both the army and the agent took no official notice of the incident until Sunday, July 4. Some cutting began the night before, and word came Sunday morning that a holiday excursion boat from Bismarck was bringing the curious to see the "barbarities." Stephan called an immediate halt to the dance and the Indians complied.

The day was not yet over before Carlin and Stephan were writing letters, each accusing the other of instigating, encouraging and prolonging the dance. Both received affidavits from witnesses; some witnesses gave statements for both sides. Running Antelope said that the Great Father disapproved the dance, so when the agent asked them to stop they did as he asked without any argument since they were all tired anyway.

Late in 1880, the followers of Sitting Bull began to return from exile in Canada and in the spring of 1881, Running Antelope was enlisted as a scout in the army to go to Fort Buford to escort Gall and his followers to Standing Rock. He also met a representative of Sitting Bull and asked him to relay the invitation to his chief. Sitting Bull surrendered later; on his arrival at Standing Rock the only Indian permitted to speak to him was Running Antelope.

Sitting Bull's return to Standing Rock coincided with the arrival of a new agent, Major James McLaughlin. McLaughlin had a deep-seated hatred of Sitting Bull but their confrontation was delayed by a two-year imprisonment of Sitting Bull at Fort Randall and his later tours with Buffalo Bill Cody's wild west show. When he was finally settled at Standing Rock, his village was near the Grand River, a few miles west of Running Antelope's village.

Running Antelope's relations with McLaughlin are obscure. Indians mentioned favorably by McLaughlin in his book *My Friend the Indian* are the same who were partisans of previous agents; he stoutly decries all who were friendly to Sitting Bull. There most likely was little to change Antelope's attitude toward agents in general.

He was, however, chosen to lead the last great Sioux buffalo hunt in June, 1882. A large herd was sighted about a hundred miles west of Fort Yates, and a hunting party of 2,000 men, women and children left the fort on June 10. The party made camp near the herd, and Running Antelope conducted the hunt ceremonial. The Indians formed a crescent with Running Antelope at the tip; a painted stone ten inches high served as an altar. The eight young men of good moral character chosen as scouts gathered before the altar and were told of the importance of their mission and that the success of the



Figure 4. Similarity of the floral design on this note to that on the Silver Certificate confirms use of the government note as its model.



(Photo courtesy Smithsonian Office of Anthropology)

Figure 5. Pictograph No. 1. Killed two Arikara Indians in one day in 1853; one killed with a lance, the other with a gun. Running Antelope's signature appears below the horse on all the pictographs.

hunt depended on their skill and truthful reporting of the size and location of the herd. The oath was administered by offering the pipe first to the earth, then to the sky; each scout in turn took a puff of smoke with the pipe bowl resting on the altar.

The next morning the herd numbering approximately 50,000 buffalo was sighted and the hunt was on. About 2,000 were killed the first day, and the camp moved up to the scene of the hunt and the butchering began. Because of the season the hides were worthless for robes,

so only a few were saved for leather. The next day another 3,000 were killed, and the camp settled in near a creek to jerk the meat and prepare pemmican. As usual when meat was plentiful, the labors of the Indian camp were lightened by feasting.

A Congregational missionary school was built near the Grand River in the 1880s, and the Rev. Mary Collins became a confidant of both Running Antelope and Sitting Bull, between whose villages the school was located. Both encouraged her to teach the young people to read

and write, but she stoutly refused their demands that she permit her students to learn the traditions and dances of the Sioux. Miss Collins associated Running Antelope with reactionary forces tending to impede the progress of the Indians; she arrived late and failed to recognize the great influence he had wielded in helping the government establish peace with the Sioux. He, in turn, was growing old and with all the Indians on the reservation his influence was not needed and his prestige fell.

A letter from Bishop Martin Marty of South Dakota on July 6, 1892, says, "He is now old and feeble in mind and body and merits kind treatment from all, that take a kindly interest in our aborigines, that he may close his days in peace." Running Antelope is last mentioned in the annual census of June 30, 1896. He is not mentioned in the census the following year so it is assumed he died during that year.

Running Antelope was the greatest Sioux orator in addition to being a skilled negotiator and diplomat. True, he brought the Indians to council as a government agent, but he and the hostile chiefs made the treaty provisions so costly the government could not live up to the terms. Agent Stephan called him a "politician Indian" and at the Dawes Senate Committee Investigation in 1882 he was said to be "all soft soap and smoothness."

A federal commission went to Standing Rock in 1888 to sign a treaty opening certain Sioux lands to settlement. Doane Robinson in "Tales of the Dakota" (*South Dakota Historical Collections*, 1928) states that after hearing the terms Running Antelope replied, in effect, "Many years ago the great father wanted a piece of our land and he called his children to the Minnesota river: he had there a very pretty calf which he proposed to exchange for the Indian lands. We loved the calf very much and we gave up our lands but we did not get the calf. When the great father wanted more of our land he called us down to Yankton. The calf had grown up to be a very fine heifer and he offered to exchange the heifer for the lands he wanted: we agreed and the great father got the land, but we did not get the heifer. Then came a time when he wanted more of our land and he called us to Laramie: the heifer was now a splendid cow; she had fine horns, and soft eyes; her sides were round and fat and she gave much milk. We loved her very much and when the great father offered the great cow for our land we again agreed, but the great father got the land, and we did not get the cow. Now you have driven the old critter over here, and her tail is frozen off, her horns are broken and she is dried up and gives no milk and we think we do not care to trade." The Indians were adamant and after 32 days the council broke up, a total failure.

NOTE: Relevant material was found in more than sixty books and articles and microfilm of official correspondence. Six photographic portraits have been found in addition to photographs of his original autobiography and a redrawn version published in 1883. Running Antelope's personal papers are in historical society manuscript collections and a small community museum. So much interest has developed in Running Antelope in the past year that this brief summary of the material on his real life seems called for in spite of being unfinished.

Looking at Literature

George Smith's Money, by Alice E. Smith. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wis., 1966. Board covers, 208 pages plus 8 plates. \$4.50.

This is a book which needed to be written, which should have been written half a century sooner, and which should bring the author far more commendation than she'll be apt to get. There are many, many who would enjoy and benefit from reading it but, like a diamond in a dune, who's to know of its presence?

Alice Smith has two things in common with the subject of her extensive research: the same surname, which does not indicate any relationship, and her ancestors, who were of his native Aberdonian Highlands of Scotland. And both spent at least part of their days in the general area of southwestern Lake Michigan. But the canny Scot ventured to that area when there were merely frontier settlements between the waters of the Lake and the prairies of the Midwest; Chicago was just a boom town when George Smith arrived in 1834.

He came for one purpose only: to make money for himself and for his neighbors who had entrusted him with modest sums of money. He invested, cautiously, in real estate and made money. But he soon became convinced that, to make the kind of money he had in mind, more capital was necessary. So, in mid-1836, he returned to Aberdeenshire where he formed "The Illinois Investment Company" and, less than a year after his arrival, returned to Chicago.

Times were not good and the path was not smooth but George Smith made money and expanded his enterprises, slowly at first. One thing was lacking: there were no banks in the area simply because the legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin were barred by law from granting any bank charters. But George Smith saw the need and found a way. He secured a charter for the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company with its office in Milwaukee and promptly started issuing "certificates of deposit" in \$1, \$2 and \$3 amounts, payable to the bearer on demand in Milwaukee or by George Smith and Company at its Chicago office. Illegal? No. Quasi-legal? Yes. But most important, George Smith had hard money with which to redeem every "certificate" that was ever presented.

Exact statistics are lacking, as is most exact information about most of George Smith's activities. But the popularity and growth in circulation of "George Smith's money," in approximate amounts as follows, is a good indicator of his success as a banker and business man: 1841, \$30,000; 1843, \$100,000; 1845, \$250,000; 1849, \$1,000,000; and, at about the peak at the end of 1851, \$1,470,000.

The enactment of "free" banking acts in Illinois (late 1851) and Wisconsin (1852) made changes necessary in George Smith's widespread operations but did not make them materially less lucrative. Not yet 50 years of age, "Chicago Smith" was a multimillionaire (no one

(Continued on Page 16)

New Information on Seldom Seen Notes

By Louis Van Belkum

In Friedberg's *Paper Money of the United States* and in Donlon's *United States Large Size Paper Money, 1861 to 1923*, there are listed certain issues of notes about which little factual information is known. I have attempted to compile some of the information that is available on these issues. As one will notice when reading through the data, there are some new types of notes revealed and some that seem to be left out. I would like to stress the fact that no denominations were left out. In the reference books mentioned above, these notes are listed as unknown. These notes were authorized and in some cases even printed, but they were never

issued. Thus, collectors should revise the listings of these notes in their books by adding the new notes and deleting those that were never issued. Also in examining the data, one will notice the number of notes outstanding in fiscal 1895 and from this examination see why many of these notes are so rare or unknown today.

SOURCES:

Annual Reports of the Treasurer of the United States
Annual Reports of the Register of the Treasury of the United States
Records of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing

ONE YEAR—5% TREASURY NOTES

Denomination	Issued	Outstanding in 1895
\$ 10	620,000 notes	503½ notes
\$ 20	822,000 notes	729 notes
\$ 50	164,800 notes	131 notes
\$100	136,400 notes	62 notes

TWO YEAR—5% TREASURY NOTES

Denomination	Issued	Outstanding in 1895
\$ 50, no coupons	136,000 notes	115 notes
\$ 50, with 3 coupons	118,112 notes	40 notes
\$ 100, no coupons	96,800 notes	19 notes
\$ 100, with 3 coupons	144,844 notes	80 notes
\$ 500, no coupons	Printed, not issued	—
\$ 500, with 3 coupons	80,604 notes	3 notes
\$1,000, no coupons	Printed, not issued	—
\$1,000, with 3 coupons	89,308 notes *	19 notes

* Some of the \$1,000 coupon notes were printed by the Continental Bank Note Company; all of the rest of the \$1,000 coupon notes as well as the rest of the Two Year notes were printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

THREE YEAR NOTES—ACT OF JULY 17, 1861

DATED AUG. 19, 1861—RED NUMBERS

Denomination	Issued	Outstanding in 1869
\$ 50	71,641 notes	108 notes
\$ 100	90,000 notes	73 notes
\$ 500	24,200 notes	6 notes
\$1,000	22,922 notes	3 notes
\$5,000	1,089 notes	0 notes

DATED OCT. 1, 1861—RED NUMBERS, FEW UNDERLINED IN BLUE

Denomination	Issued	Outstanding in 1869
\$ 50	82,365 notes	17 notes
\$ 100	103,075 notes	37 notes
\$ 500	46,391 notes	8 notes
\$1,000	37,998 notes	3 notes
\$5,000	1,871 notes	0 notes

DATED OCT. 1, 1861—BLUE NUMBERS

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Outstanding in 1869</i>
\$ 50	527 notes	10 notes
\$ 100	1,066 notes	0 notes
\$ 500	1,117 notes	0 notes
\$1,000	1,380 notes	5 notes

SUMMARY OF THREE TYPES

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Outstanding in 1869</i>	<i>in 1895</i>
\$ 50	154,533 notes	135 notes	46 notes
\$ 100	194,141 notes	110 notes	40 notes
\$ 500	71,708 notes	14 notes	5 notes
\$1,000	62,300 notes	11 notes	2 notes
\$5,000	2,960 notes	0 notes	0 notes

THREE YEAR NOTES—ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864

<i>Denomi- nation</i>	<i>Dated</i>	<i>Printed</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Outstanding (1895)</i>
\$ 50	Aug. 15, 1864	623,408 notes		
\$ 50	Mar. 3, 1865	42,268 notes	363,952 notes	270 notes
\$ 100	Aug. 15, 1864	550,400 notes		
\$ 100	Mar. 3, 1865	86,552 notes	566,039 notes	219 notes
\$ 500	Aug. 15, 1864	154,250 notes		
\$ 500	Mar. 3, 1865	45,887 notes	171,666 notes	17 notes
\$1,000	Aug. 15, 1864	114,540 notes		
\$1,000	Mar. 3, 1865	43,460 notes	118,528 notes	5 notes
\$5,000	Aug. 15, 1864	6,145 notes		
\$5,000	Mar. 3, 1865	1,020 notes	4,166 notes	0 notes

THREE YEAR NOTES—ACT OF MAR. 3, 1865

<i>Denomi- nation</i>	<i>Dated</i>	<i>Printed</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Outstanding (1895)</i>
\$ 50	June 15, 1865	226,324 notes	182,926 notes	56 notes
\$ 100	June 15, 1865	401,048 notes	338,227 notes	122½ notes
\$ 500	June 15, 1865	181,813 notes	175,682 notes	28 notes
\$1,000	June 15, 1865	189,200 notes	179,965 notes	3 notes
\$5,000	June 15, 1865	4,430 notes	4,045 notes	0 notes
\$ 50	July 15, 1865	368,000 notes	343,320 notes	211 notes
\$ 100	July 15, 1865	500,000 notes	472,080 notes	215½ notes
\$ 500	July 15, 1865	115,000 notes	108,654 notes	12 notes
\$1,000	July 15, 1865	81,000 notes	71,879 notes	8 notes
\$5,000	July 15, 1865	2,800 notes	1,684 notes	0 notes

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES—6%

ACT OF MAR. 3, 1863

<i>Denomi- nation</i>	<i>Signatures</i>	<i>Printed</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Outstanding (1895)</i>
\$ 10	Chittenden-Spinner	92,420 notes	84,940 notes	164 notes
\$ 20	Colby-Spinner	152,000 notes	None	—
\$ 50	Chittenden-Spinner	55,580 notes	40,180 notes	95 notes
\$ 50	Colby-Spinner	208,000 notes	None	—
\$ 100	Chittenden-Spinner	40,032 notes	39,176 notes	59 notes
\$ 500	Chittenden-Spinner	21,388 notes	16,448 notes	1 note
\$ 500	Colby-Spinner	20,000 notes	None	—

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864

Denomination	Signatures	Printed	Issued	Outstanding (1895)
\$ 10	Chittenden-Spinner	1,947,776 notes	2,224,000 notes	2,007 notes
\$ 10	Colby-Spinner	1,016,000 notes		
\$ 20	Chittenden-Spinner	1,228,128 notes	1,497,600 notes	1,715 notes
\$ 20	Colby-Spinner	696,000 notes		
\$ 50	Chittenden-Spinner	880,500 notes	1,157,200 notes	1,239 notes
\$ 50	Colby-Spinner	612,000 notes		
\$ 100	Chittenden-Spinner	272,480 notes	410,800 notes	278 notes
\$ 100	Colby-Spinner	266,800 notes		
\$ 500	Chittenden-Spinner	84,612 notes	114,800 notes	24 notes
\$ 500	Colby-Spinner	78,800 notes		
\$1,000	Chittenden-Spinner	24,000 notes	39,400 notes	5 notes
\$1,000	Colby-Spinner	38,400 notes		

GOLD CERTIFICATES—ACT OF MAR. 3, 1863

FIRST ISSUE—OLD SERIES

Denomination	Issued	Outstanding in 1895
\$ 20	48,000 notes	11 notes
\$ 100	116,449 notes	44 notes
\$ 500	18,000 notes	1 note
\$ 1,000	60,000 notes	7 notes
\$ 5,000	64,600 notes	0 notes
\$10,000	2,500 notes	0 notes

SECOND ISSUE—SERIES OF 1870 AND 1871

Denomination	Series	Issued	Outstanding in 1895
\$ 100	1871	50,000 notes	27 notes
\$ 500	1870	36,000 notes	11 notes
\$ 1,000	1870	47,500 notes	16 notes
\$ 5,000	1870	21,000 notes	3 notes
\$10,000	1870	20,000 notes	3 notes

THIRD ISSUE—SERIES OF 1875

Denomination	Issued	Outstanding in 1895
\$ 100	35,894 notes	78 notes
\$ 500	11,688 notes	4 notes
\$ 1,000	14,381 notes	20 notes
\$ 5,000	5,977 notes	3 notes
\$10,000	8,933 notes	11 notes



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Luxemburg and Its World War I Issues

By M. Robert Talisman, M.D.

Very close examination of a map of Europe, with concentration upon the land bordering the junctions of Belgium, France and the German Empire, will reveal a tiny blob of color that the map-maker has had difficulty labelling. Rarely will it be fully identified; usually it will bear the cryptic "Lux." The space allocated is far too small to allow its full name to be entered—"Etat du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg." And even longer was the full name of the ruler of this sovereign state during the fateful years of the Great War—Marie-Adelaide, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, Duchess of Nassau, Countess Palatine of the Rhine, Countess of Sayn, Königstein, Katzellenbogen and Dietz, Margravine of Hammerstein, Lady of Mahlberg, Wiesbaden, Idstein, Merenberg, Limburg and Epstein.

Other than these two top-heavy facets, Luxemburg must be viewed as minuscule. Three aspects must be realized when we consider the status of the country during the years of 1914 to 1918. First, the land involved was about 1,000 square miles—smaller than the State of Rhode Island—lying between the borders of the eventual belligerent nations. Second, its armed forces numbered between 250 and 300, most of whom were attached to the postal service, the railways and the farms. The third shortage has been the attention paid to Luxemburg by the subsequent historians; their comment is usually limited to the fact that the country was overrun by the German troops as they invaded Belgium. It is difficult to ferret out what actually happened to Luxemburg in the years under study.

Marie-Adelaide assumed the crown in June of 1912, four days after she reached her 18th birthday. She inherited from her father and his predecessors the venerable Paul Eyschen, Minister of State, and President of the Government, a man who had for many years held the actual reins of both internal and external affairs of the Duchy.

Suspecting that some military move was soon to occur, Eyschen returned to the capital city in the last days of July, 1914. On July 31, news reached the authorities that the Germans had blockaded the bridges leading to the east, bridges over the Moselle and Sure Rivers; Eyschen questioned both the German and French governments as to the meaning of this action. No immediate replies were elicited from either nation, although France did finally state that she would not infringe upon the neutrality of Luxemburg unless Germany did so first. Although no statement was issued at this time by the German authorities, it was later determined that General Moltke had insisted on seizing the railway system as a rapid means of mobilization before attacking Belgium. For several hours the Kaiser's permission had been withheld, but Moltke finally convinced him of its importance and the active step was made.

On August 1, German troops entered Trois Vierges in Luxemburg, took control of the telegraph lines and tore up the railway lines for about 150 meters. Eyschen re-

peated his telegrams to the German government, demanding an apology and assurance of his country's neutrality; no answer was obtained.

By the next day German troops reached Luxemburg City; they insisted that these movements were not those of invasion but were merely protection to the Luxemburgers against the aggressive actions of the French troops that had already invaded their country. The German authorities assured the Luxemburg government that all damage would be compensated for. The fact that no French troops had invaded the country obviously made no difference to the invaders; France had actually torn up the railway lines within her own territory at Mont-St.-Martin-Longwy to prevent any advance along this route by the Germans. To assure the population of the invaded country, copies of a proclamation already printed in Coblenz were distributed stating, "Since France, disregarding Luxemburg's neutrality, has opened hostilities from the Luxemburg side against German troops, His Majesty, under the bitter force of necessity, has commanded that German troops in the first line of the 8th Army Corps should enter Luxemburg."

The male population of Luxemburg had been exempt from military service for many years; few now entered the ranks of the German forces but about 2,000 (or ten percent of the men of military age) volunteered for service in the French army. Although Luxemburg maintained its neutrality throughout the war and was not the site of any actual land encounters, the economy of the nation was strangled by German control and German-based industries were bombed by the French air force.

By December 11, 1914, currency was issued by the German occupants for the country as a whole, bearing the date of November 28, 1914 as the authorized date of issue. Bilingual, only the 1 franc note (worth 80 pfennigs in German currency) was issued, although 50 centimes and 2 franc notes were authorized.

During the war years, the Luxemburg people believed that Marie-Adelaide made many conciliatory moves toward the German invaders, and they became disillusioned with their Duchess. Whether or not she was actually pro-German or merely forced by pressure to make her peace at times with the invaders is a question still debated by her biographers. Regardless of the answer, however, after the November 1918 armistice, the withdrawal of the German troops, and the arrival of American soldiers accompanied by General Pershing and, soon after, French forces, Marie-Adelaide was made to realize that her position was insecure. On January 9, 1919, she abdicated in favor of her younger sister, Charlotte.

Marie-Adelaide's later life was spent in exile. Poverty stricken, she spent years in Switzerland, Italy (including a period in a convent at Modena), and Germany (for a short time, as a medical student). Not yet 30 years old, she died on January 24, 1924.

Charlotte was overwhelmingly accepted by the Luxemburgers and, on a plebiscite of September 28, 1919, was accepted by 67,000 of 91,000 voters.

Economic factors being as they were during the war years and its aftermath, we find local issues of currency for two of the many communities of the country. No others have been reported, although it is still uncertain whether any others were produced or whether German notes were universally accepted by the local merchants during the involved period.

Check List

ETAT du GRAND-DUCHE de LUXEMBOURG

Loan Bank note

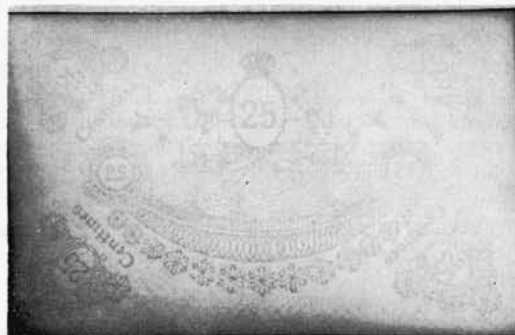
1 franc (80 pfennigs) Dated November 28, 1914.

Bilingual—French side bearing serial number, and signatures of (presumably) the Minister of State and the Delegate of the Government. German side—"Grossherzoglich Luxemburgischer Staat," and bearing the signatures of the director of the State Bank and of the controller.

EICH

Union commerciale et professionnelle de la commune (surcharged in purple—Handels & Gewerbeverein der Gemeinde Eich)

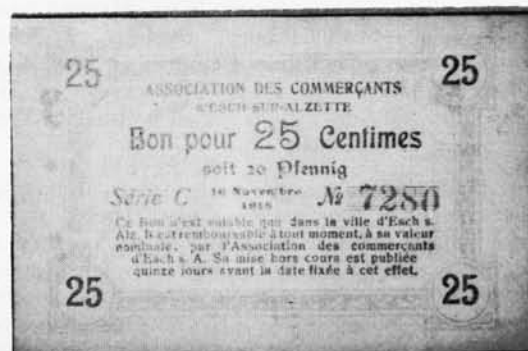
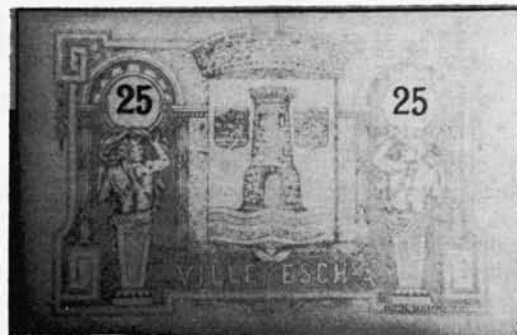
- * 5 centimes? 10 centimes? No date of issue or redemption. Series A. Serial number to right.
- 25 centimes. No date of issue or redemption. Series B. As above.
- 50 centimes. No date of issue or redemption. Series C. As above.



ESCH-sur-ALZETTE

Association des Commerçants

- * ? value. ? date of issue. Series A.



- * ? value. ? date of issue. Series B.
- 25 centimes (or 20 pfennig). Issued November 10, 1918. Serial number to right. Series C.
- 50 centimes (or 40 pfennig). Issued November 10, 1918. As above. Series?

* Notes postulated upon evidence of known notes. Not reported in any known sources.

Etat du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

Printing—black
Underprinting—blue, red
Seal—red
Serial No.—red

Printing—black
Underprinting—blue, light red
Watermarked paper with crossed, stepped lines

Eich

Printing—dark green
Serial No.—black
Surcharge—violet
Underprinting—light lilac

Printing—green
Serial No.—black
Surcharge—violet
Underprinting—tan

25 cent. printing—red
50 cent. printing—green
No watermark

Esch-Sur-Alzette

Printing—green
Serial No.—black
Printing—red
Value—black
No watermark



Red Sticks

By Harry C. Wigington

The Creek Indians settled and prospered in the area of Georgia and Alabama and had a population of about 30,000 by the late 18th century. They were tall, usually several inches over European men. The women were usually beautiful, having sharp and defined features; this beauty caused many of the white settlers to marry Creek women. While France still held Louisiana, a Captain Marquard, commanding Ft. Toulouse (near present Montgomery, Alabama) married, under Indian custom, a Creek girl of the Wind Clan. A daughter, named Sehoy, was born to this couple. When Sehoy was still a child, Marquard was killed in a mutiny. She was raised by her mother, and her beauty as a woman became well known.

In succession she was consort to a minor chief, to a Colonel Tait of the British Army, and finally to a Lachlan McGillivray, a Scottish trader. By Tait she had a

daughter, who later married a Charles Weatherford, another Scotsman. Of their children, William Weatherford became known to whites as well as Indians. To the Creeks he was called Lamochattee, meaning Red Eagle.

By his lineage, Weatherford was one-half Scottish, one-quarter English, one-eighth French, and only one-eighth Indian. Yet, he was a Creek of Creeks, a thorough member of the tribe, hating whites and taking his Indian name. The Wind Clan supplied by the descent on the female side chiefs to the Creek Tribes. Through his mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother, he was entitled to the rank of a chief.

In 1811, Tecumseh paid a visit to the Creek Tribes. Red Eagle was impressed by this great chief, and even after the failure of the Indian Confederation, he was



a leading spirit in urging war against the white settlers. The British were anxious to give aid to the Indians and stir up unrest with the American settlers and normally peaceful tribes.

But the Creeks were divided in half. One half of the nation wanted peace; the other half wanted war. A group of warring young Creeks murdered several settlers; quickly a group of peaceful Creeks, led by a minor chief, Big Warrior, hunted down and killed the guilty braves. This widened the division in the various clans. The Creek tribesmen who wanted war erected poles, painted red, in their public squares, along the roads they traveled, and in area where they lived. By so doing, they became known as RED STICKS to distinguish them from peaceful Creeks.

Red Eagle led the Red Sticks, and the first skirmish was at Burnt Creek. The settlers lost the first battle, the Creek War was begun, and was to last for two years (1813-1814). Andrew Jackson finally defeated the Red Sticks and ordered that Red Eagle be brought in chains. Red Eagle, realizing his defeat, walked into Jackson's camp and announced that he was Bill Weatherford. Through Weatherford's efforts, the tribes were gathered and the Creeks returned to a peaceful life.

It is fitting that the City of Baton Rouge should use the RED STICK vignette on a \$1.00 City Bond issue of 1866. The note pictured shows an example of this issue, with the vignette of RED STICK. It is easy to understand why the city fathers chose this vignette for this issuance, since Baton Rouge is French for Red Stick.

The vignette, if seen in color, would show the stick and feathers in red, with the rest of the engraving in black. Also, this is a clear example of how our ancestors of 102 years ago used scenes of historical and topical meaning to depict on their currency.

Looking at Literature

(Continued from Page 9)

knew how much he was worth, and he said only "I have too much money") growing weary of the complex game. Sometime in 1856, so the story goes, he said abruptly to the cashier of his Chicago Bank of America, "This making of money grows tiresome. I shall quit."

After consolidating, liquidating and contracting his businesses, he "quit." But to George Smith quitting meant turning his affairs over to agents and trusted associates; he could not stop making money, for that was his whole life. He had no family, no social life and few if any friends outside the business world. This was the era of the railroad boom, and the shrewd Scot put much of his capital in roads building westward from the Chicago and Milwaukee areas. But his money did the work; George Smith spent the remainder of his 91-year life at an exclusive club in London. In a day when taxes were less conscriptive than now, his estate swelled the exchequer of England by four million dollars and that of New York State by about half that amount.

Was "Chicago Smith" a greedy mercenary or a benefactor? He was both. He often drove a hard bargain, yet he was honest and his word was as good as gold in a time and place where gold was a scarce commodity. A case in point was the reaper business of Cyrus H. McCormick, which was moved to Chicago in 1847. "George Smith's money" figured signally in the development of this enterprise which contributed so much to the expansion of the Midwest. Shortly after he left Chicago a money panic struck, prompting a prominent newspaper to editorialize: "Were he (George Smith) here today, he could do more to restore confidence in the community than any other man."

The story of George Smith and his money, as related by Alice E. Smith now, is involved but engaging. In spite of extensive and exhaustive research, including a trip to England and Scotland, there are gaps which can be filled only by speculative reasoning, but the author does not let her fancy or exuberance carry her away. And seldom is a book found with so many reference footnotes. This is far more than the story of an unusual man and his profit-making pursuits in a relatively small segment of the country; rather it is a vital chapter in the development of a mighty nation through free enterprise.

GLENN SMEDLEY.

The Obsolete Paper Money of Virginia, by Charles J. Affleck.

Charlie Affleck finally did it. For years we knew he had been collecting data on Virginia notes and we looked forward to seeing it in print. Now Volume 1, covering Virginia Treasury Notes, County, City and Town emissions and Private and Business Scrip has been published by the Virginia Numismatic Association. Volume 2, now being prepared, will encompass the Obsolete Bank Notes of Virginia.

This book comprises 237 pages with almost 500 full-size illustrations. Generally only one denomination of each issue is shown, but in some instances there are pictures of two or more denominations or even of the same denomination in order to provide complete photographic coverage by types.

Because of the liberality of illustrations, Mr. Affleck has eliminated the need for extensive descriptions. In most instances he merely indicates "As illustrated" or "similar to illustration", but if there is a special paper coloring or other feature, it is so described. Information of a geographic, historical or human interest nature is inserted in appropriate places. The business and exact street location of some of the issuers of scrip notes are of added interest.

The book includes a rarity-price table and the rarity of each note is indicated. This price-rarity information and the lack of numbers are probably the only controversial features of the book. For the sake of consistency in the obsolete paper money field, Mr. Affleck has used the table of rarities (1-7) developed by the Society of Paper Money Collectors, but he has gone out on a limb and indicated rarity 8 (unique) for a few notes. All of us realize the danger of such classification, but un-

(Continued on Page 24)

Action at Auction

Coins & Currency Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Sale of Oct. 18-19, 1968

U. S. Colonial & Continental Notes

10 shillings, Delaware 6/1/1759, printed by B. Franklin, G.	\$35.00
2/3 dollar, Maryland 4/10/1774, Unc.	18.00
\$6.00 Maryland 4/10/1774, E.F.	10.00
\$4.00 Maryland 8/14/1776, F.	7.00
3 pounds, New Jersey 4/10/1759, G.	18.00
3 shillings, New Jersey 3/25/1776, V.F.	11.00
18 pence, New Jersey 3/25/1776, V.F.	13.00
20 shillings, Penn. 6/18/1764, printed by B. Franklin, V.G.	34.00
15 shillings, Penn. 3/20/1771, V.G. to F., repaired on reverse	14.00
2 shillings 6 pence, Penn. 4/3/1772, V.G.	15.00
1 shilling, Penn. 4/3/1772, V.G., repaired on reverse	10.00
2 shillings, Penn. 4/3/1772, F., repaired on reverse	7.00
18 pence, Penn. 10/25/1775, E.F.	9.75
Half-a-crown, Penn. 10/1/1773, V.G.	10.00
5 shillings, Penn. 10/1/1773, E.F.	14.00
2 shillings 6 pence, Penn. 10/5/1773, G.	4.00
18 pence, Penn. 10/25/1775, E.F.	9.75
20 shillings, Penn. 10/1/1773, E.F.	11.00
2 shillings, Penn. 4/10/1777, V.F.	8.00
\$3.00 May 10, 1775, F.	8.00
\$7.00 Nov. 29, 1775, F.	8.00
\$3.00 Feb. 17, 1776, F.	8.00
\$3.00 May 8, 1776, E.F.	14.00
\$7.00 May 9, 1776, F.	9.00
\$6.00 May 9, 1776, V.F.	15.00
\$4.00 May 9, 1776, Unc.	27.00
\$30.00 Nov. 2, 1776, V.F.	10.00
\$7.00 Sept. 26, 1778, About Unc.	16.00
\$60.00 Sept. 26, 1778, E.F.	12.00
\$3.00 Jan. 14, 1779, F.	10.00
\$35.00 Jan. 14, 1779, E.F.	22.00
\$50.00 Jan. 14, 1779, E.F.	13.50
\$6.00 May 9, 1776, V.F.	8.00
\$6.00 Nov. 2, 1776, V.F.	8.00
Delaware Lottery (No. 6550), year 1772, "The poffeffor of this ticket will be entitled to the prize drawn to its number"—2 signatures, mint condition	100.00

Obsolete Notes

<i>Delaware</i>	
\$3.00 Delaware City Bank (A) May 19, 1850, V.F.	11.00
5c Town of Newark (A) 2862 F.	5.00
<i>Florida</i>	
\$1.00 State of Florida (J) 1/1/1864, F.	12.00
\$5.00 Bank of Florida (B), cut cancel, about Unc.	22.00
<i>Georgia</i>	
\$1.00 Macon and Brunswick R.R., 1867, F.	6.00
\$2.00 Macon and Brunswick R.R., 1867, F.	7.50
\$5.00 Bank of White Field, unsigned (B) 1/1/1860 E.F.	3.75
<i>Nebraska</i>	
\$1.00 Nemaha Valley Bank, 1857, V.F.	14.00
\$2.00 Nemaha Valley Bank, 1857, V.F.	14.00
\$5.00 Nemaha Valley Bank, 1857, V.F.	17.00
\$1.00 Corn Exchange Bank, De Soto (A) 12/12/1860 green, black & white, three attractive vignettes, Unc.	13.00
\$1.00 Bank of Tekama Burt Co. (B) 9/1/1857, three handsome vignettes in black & white, red "one", about Unc.	11.00
\$2.00 Bank of Tekama, Burt Co. (A) 9/17/1857, about Unc.	17.00
\$3.00 The City of Omaha (A) U/S red, black & white, Justice and Liberty vignettes, Unc.	15.00
<i>New York</i>	
\$1.00 Bank of Hudson 1817 E.F.	8.50
\$5.00 Bank of Judson 1814, V.F.	4.00

\$2.00 Bank of Lowville (A) 10/1850, F.	3.50
25c J. W. & J. McCarty, Tiago Co., scrip u/s, Unc.	8.00
\$2.00 Manufacturers Exchange Co., 1814, Unc.	14.00
\$10.00 Manufacturers Exchange Co. 1814, Unc.	7.50
\$1.00 Red Hook Building Co. 1838, Unc.	8.00
\$100.00 City Trust & Banking Co. u/s, Unc.	12.00
<i>Indian Territory</i>	
50c Hailey Coal Mining Co. u/s, Unc.	20.00
\$1.00 Hailey Ola Coal Co. u/s, Unc.	18.00
<i>Indiana</i>	
\$3.00 Fort Wayne & Southern R.R. Co. (A) 10/2/1854, handsome black & white vignette, about Unc.	14.00
\$5.00 Bank of State of Indiana 1/2/1857, V.F.	12.00
<i>Louisiana</i>	
\$5.00 "Lazy Five" State of Louisiana (A) 10/10/1862, Unc.	5.00
\$1.00 Citizens Bank of La. (D) n/d French & English, Unc.	4.00
<i>Maine</i>	
\$1.00 The Washington County Bank (A) 1/1/1839, about Unc.	7.50
\$10.00 The Washington County Bank (D) 10/7/1835, E.F.	7.50
\$2.00 The Washington County Bank (B) 8/1/1839, E.F.	4.00
\$2.00 The Sanford Bank 9/3/1860, F.	3.00
\$5.00 The Sanford Bank 8/27/1860, V.F.	5.00
\$10.00 The Sanford Bank 5/3/1860, F.	6.00
<i>Maryland</i>	
\$1.00 The American Bank Baltimore (A) 12/1/1883, V.F.	8.50
\$3.00 Somerset & Worchester Savings Bank (A) 11/1/62, Unc.	8.00
\$5.00 The Commercial Bank of Millington (A) 1/10/1840, E.F.	4.00
<i>Massachusetts</i>	
\$1.00 The Boyleston Bank (C) 5/1/1854, F.	3.50
\$2.00 The Merchants Bank, Boston 9/1/1854, V.F.	6.50
\$5.00 The Rockland Bank, Roxbury (A) 7/13/1861, V.G.	3.00
\$10.00 The Franklin Bank, Boston (E) 4/1/1836, V.F.	9.00
<i>Michigan</i>	
\$2.00 The Bank of Washtenaw (A) 5/1/1854, E.F.	5.00
\$1.00 The Bank of Washtenaw (A) 5/1/1854, F.	5.00
\$3.00 Erie & Kalamazoo R.R. Bank (A) 8/1/1854, F.	7.00
\$2.00 The Bank of Manchester (A) 11/20/1837, F., Black & White	4.00
\$3.00 Bank of Michigan (A) u/s, Unc.	9.00
\$10.00 Bank of Manchester (A) 11/20/1837, F.	6.50
<i>New Hampshire</i>	
\$2.00 The Concord Bank (L) 7/1/1821, Unc.	15.50
\$5.00 The Concord Bank (I) 7/1/1820, Unc.	14.00
<i>North Carolina</i>	
\$5.00 Miner's & Planter's Bank (B) 6/7/1860, V.F.	5.50
\$10.00 Miner's & Planter's Bank (A) 9/1/1860, V.F.	5.00
\$3.00 Bank of Washington (A) 1/1/1861, black & red, Unc.	12.00
<i>New Jersey</i>	
\$5.00 The State Bank at Camden (near Phila.) (A) 3/4/1821, F.	17.00
\$5.00 The State Bank, Newark 8/12/1865	8.50
\$1.00 Commercial Bank of N. J. Perth Amboy (C) 7/10/1856, V.F.	3.50
\$1.00 The Egg Harbor Bank (B) 7/1/1861, V.F.	5.00
\$2.00 The Egg Harbor Bank (A) 10/1/1861, F.	5.50

\$5.00 The Egg Harbor Bank (B) 12/12/1861, Unc. 8.00
 \$10.00 The Egg Harbor Bank (A) 8/15/1861, V.F. 8.50

Ohio

\$1.00 Jefferson Bank of New Salem (B) 3/1/1814, 12.00
 troops in vignette, early note, about Unc.
 \$5.00 Jefferson Bank of New Salem (D) 3/1/1817, 16.00
 about Unc.
 \$3.00 Jefferson Bank of New Salem (C) 3/1/1817, sail- 20.00
 ing ships vignette, about Unc.

Pennsylvania

\$1.00 Germantown Bank of Philadelphia 1/15/1862, F. 12.00
 5c Manual Labor Banking House (B) 6/1/1873, F. 7.00
 \$5.00 Schuylkill Bank, Philadelphia (A) 9/1/1830, F. 6.00
 \$5.00 The Philadelphia Bank (C) 1/20/1823, F. 19.00
 \$10.00 Philadelphia & Reading R.R. Co. (A) 6/1/1840, 9.00
 E.F.
 \$10.00 Farmers Bank of Bucks Co. Hulmeville (A) 11.00
 3/29/1815, F.
 \$10.00 The Philadelphia Bank (C) 8/7/1819, F.-V.F. 20.00

Rhode Island

\$2.00 Liberty Bank, Providence (D) 12/10/1858, F. 2.00
 \$5.00 Bank of The Republic of Providence (A) 7/21/1855, V.F. 3.00

South Carolina

\$5.00 Planters Bank of Fairfield Winnsboro (D) 4.00
 6/2/1856, F.
 \$10.00 The Commercial Bank of Columbia (C) 4.50
 10/4/1855, V.F.

Tennessee

\$3.00 Bank of East Tennessee, Jonesboro (A) 5/1/1854, 9.00
 F.
 \$5.00 Bank of East Tennessee, Jonesboro (B) 5.50
 10/1/1851, F.

Utah

10c Tithing Storehouse 1889, green, F. 9.00
 5c Tithing Storehouse, 1895, green, V.F. 9.00
 5c Bishop's Storehouse, 1898, blue, Unc. 6.00
 10c Bishop's Storehouse, 1898, blue, Unc. 7.00
 10c Bishop's Storehouse, 1898, red, Unc. 6.00
 5c Bishop's Storehouse, 1906, blue, Unc. 10.00
 Texas (Austin) Treasury Warrants, Etc.
 \$1.00 Treas. Warrant for Military Service 10/28/1862, 10.00
 orange & black, about Unc.
 \$5.00 Treas. Warrant for Civil Service, green, black 8.00
 & white, 5/7/1862, about Unc.
 \$10.00, #17 Military Service, red, black & white, 10.00
 6/26/1862, Unc.
 \$10.00, #20 Civil Service, green, black & white, Unc. 10.00
 \$100.00, #38 Civil Service, green, black & white, 14.50
 obverse; green reverse 8/13/1863, Unc.
 \$20.00 Treasury Department of Gov't. of Texas, 6.00
 (Houston), A 12/15/1838, V.F.

Wisconsin

\$1.00 Bank of Wisconsin, u/s, Unc. 9.00
 \$3.00 Bank of Wisconsin, u/s, Unc. 15.00
 \$10.00 Mineral Point Bank, 1839, F. 7.00
 \$20.00 Mineral Point Bank, 1839, V.F. 11.00

Washington, D. C.

\$3.00 The Bullion Bank (A) 7/4/1862, red, black & 8.00
 white on green reverse, Unc.

Misc.

\$20.00 Lancaster, Pa. Bus. College, Unc. 5.00
 \$50.00 Lancaster, Pa. Bus. College, Unc. 10.00
 \$20.00 Buckeye Business College, Sandusky, Ohio, F. 8.50
 \$20.00 People's Business College, Reading, Pa. F. 8.00
 \$5.00 Bryant & Stratton Nat. College, N. Y., red, V. F. 7.00
 \$5.00 Bryant & Stratton Nat. College, N. Y., green, Unc. 7.00
 \$10.00 Bryant & Stratton Nat. College, N. Y., red, V.F. 4.00
 \$5.00 J.U.S. & C. I. First Nat. Bank, Jamestown, N. Y., 7.00
 Unc.
 \$100.00 Burnham's American Business College, Hud- 9.50
 son, N. Y., E.F.
 Lottery ticket for cutting canal through Washington, 16.50
 County of Craig, New Castle, Va., E.F.

Fractional Currency

#1295, 25c, nearly Unc. 18.00
 #1226, 3c, E.F., about Unc. 7.00
 #1226, 1232, 1238, 1267, 1238, 5 pcs. G. to F. 111.00
 #1230, 5c, about Unc. 6.00
 #1241, 10c, V.F.-E.F. 12.00
 #1242, 10c, tiny ink marks obv., about Unc. 12.00
 #1243, 10c, tiny ink marks obv., about Unc. 12.00
 #1244, 10c, E.F. 6.00
 #1256, 10c, about Unc. 12.00
 #1257, 10c, V.F.-E.F. 3.00
 #1265, 10c, Unc. 6.00
 #1266, 10c, Unc. 7.00
 #1267, 15c, E.F. & 1281, 25c, F. 19.00
 #1274, 15c, (the rare Grant and Sherman), F.-V.F. 120.00
 #1295, 25c, a shade away from Unc.
 #1303, 25c, Unc. 12.00
 #1312, 50c, Unc. 14.50
 #1355, 50c, abt. F. 10.00
 #1374, 50c, abt. Unc. 30.00
 #1379, 50c, V.F. 5.00
 #1376, 50c, Unc. 12.50
 #1380, 50c, a shade away from Unc. 12.00
 #1381, 50c, Unc. 12.00
 #1257, 10c, Unc. 10.00

Large Size U. S. Currency, Friedburg Nos.

\$1.00 #16, Chittenden & Spinner, 1862, E.F. 65.00
 \$1.00 18, Allison & Spinner, 1869, crisp Unc. 102.50
 \$1.00 40, Speelman & White, 1923, crisp Unc. 58.00
 \$2.00 41, Chittenden & Spinner, 1862, V.F. 88.50
 \$2.00 60, Speelman & White, 1917, crisp Unc. 24.00
 \$5.00 91, Speelman & White, 1917, crisp Unc. 22.00
 \$1.00 219, Rosencrans & Huston, 1886, E.F.-abt. Unc. 100.00
 \$1.00 236, Speelman & White, 1899, abt. Unc. 15.00
 \$1.00 351, Tillman & Morgan, 1891, E.F. 56.00
 \$5.00 606, First Nat. Bank Pittsburgh, Pa. 1902, Tehee 17.00
 & Burke, E.F.-abt. Unc.
 \$10.00 627, First Nat. Bank, Charleroi, Pa., Vernon & 26.00
 McClung, X.F.
 \$20.00 652, Telford Nat. Bank, Telford, Pa., Vernon & 42.00
 Treat, V.F.-E.F.
 \$1.00 717, Fed. Res. Bank Philadelphia, Elliot & 35.00
 Burke, Unc.
 \$1.00 718, Fed. Res. Bank, Cleveland, Elliot & 35.00
 Burke, Unc.
 \$1.00 737, Fed. Res. Bank, Kansas City, Tehee & 21.00
 Burke, V.F.
 \$2.00 749, Fed. Res. Bank, Boston, Elliot & Burke, 27.50
 V.F.
 \$2.00 780, Fed. Res. Bank San Francisco, Elliot & 30.00
 Burke, F.
 \$5.00 784, Fed. Res. Bank, Philadelphia, Tehee & 110.00
 Burke, Unc.
 \$10.00 142, Speelman & White, 1901, V.F. 42.00
 \$5.00 273, Onepapa, Vernon & Treat, V.F. 45.00
 \$5.00 273, Onepapa, Lyons & Treat, V.F. 50.00
 \$5.00 275, Onepapa, Napier & McClung, E.F. 55.00

Gold Notes—Large

\$10.00 1173, Speelman & White, 1922, V.F. 29.00
 \$10.00 1173, Speelman & White, 1922, E.F. 35.00
 \$10.00 1173, Speelman & White, 1922, E.F.-abt. Unc. 40.00
 \$20.00 1187, Speelman & White, 1922, V.F. 65.00
 \$100.00 1214, Tehee & Burke, V.F. 210.00

U. S. Notes (Red Seal) Legal Tender

\$1.00, 1928, AO 1788634A, C. Unc. 25.00
 \$2.00, 1928D, C31539676A, Unc. 22.00
 \$2.00, 1928G, E22510452A 7.00
 \$2.00, 1953A, A45364368A, Unc. 6.00
 \$2.00, 1953B, A70507078A, Unc. 3.50
 \$2.00, 1953B, *O3102559A, Unc. 5.00
 \$2.00, 1953C, *O3609347A, Unc. 4.75
 \$2.00, 1963, *OO401236A, Unc. 4.50
 \$5.00, 1928, BO555115A, Unc. 28.00
 \$5.00, 1928, B50697886A, V.F. 10.00
 \$5.00, 1928D, G62991056A, X.F. 35.00
 \$5.00, 1928F, 1122340020A, E.F. 10.00

\$5.00, 1928F, 1109263948A, Unc.	22.00
\$5.00, 1928F (W1), *O8558941A, F.	15.00
\$5.00, 1953, *O0459961A, Unc.	52.00
\$5.00, 1953A, B44467496A, Unc.	15.00
\$5.00, 1953B, C4528604SA, Unc.	9.00
\$5.00, 1953B, *12183863A, Unc.	16.00

Silver Certificates—Block Letters Noted

\$1.00, 1928, Unc.	13.00
\$1.00, 1928A, H60525535A, Unc.	10.00
\$1.00, 1928A, F74553068A, rare block, Unc.	40.00
\$1.00, 1928A, *34157494A, V.G.	6.00
\$1.00, 1928A, *30434375A, V.F.	10.00
\$1.00, 1928B, D66064589B, X.F.	5.25
\$1.00, 1928B, *32506444A, V.F.	21.00
\$1.00, 1928C, E47221746B, V.G.-F.	110.00
\$1.00, 1928D, 147472833B, F.-V.F.	170.00
\$1.00, 1928E, 147235951B, V.G.	175.00
\$1.00, 1934, D28050191A, Unc.	8.50
\$1.00, 1934, *06354287A, V.F.-X.F.	15.00
\$1.00, 1935, B18901041A, Unc.	10.00
\$1.00, 1935 Experimental A02251405B, Unc.	37.50
\$1.00, 1935, K02535954A, Unc.	10.00
\$1.00, 1935A Experimental "S", Unc.	54.00
\$1.00, 1935A, Hawaii, Unc.	8.00
\$1.00, 1935A (mule) M55565280A, F.	9.00
\$1.00, 1935A, No. Africa, Unc.	12.00
\$1.00, 1935A, *9601010A fancy * serial no., unc.	7.50
\$1.00, 1935A (mule) Q43622790A, Unc.	32.00
\$1.00, 1935A (mule) M93831596A, V.G.	10.00
\$1.00, 1935B, L53670580D, Unc.	14.00
\$1.00, 1935B, K26908295D, Unc.	10.00
\$1.00, 1935B, *02809769B, X.F.	18.00
\$1.00, 1935C, U3459339E, Unc.	28.00
\$1.00, 1935D (N), W76950930E, V.G.	12.00
\$1.00, 1935D (N), X36737703E, F.	12.00
\$1.00, 1935D (N), Y48430182E, V.F.	9.00
\$1.00, 1935D (N), *91893279B, Unc.	8.00
\$1.00, 1935D (W), H98860568G, X.F.	8.00
\$1.00, 1935D (W), J48045515G, Unc.	24.00
\$1.00, 1935D (N11) *4909397D, V.G./F.	8.00
\$1.00, 1935D (N), V18578826E, V.F.	50.00
\$1.00, 1935D (N), V30976123E, V.G.	20.00
\$1.00, 1935D (W), L55309591G, F./V.F.	38.00
\$1.00, 1935D (N), Y56608269E, Unc.	20.00
\$1.00, 1935E, *65916911D, Unc.	4.50
\$1.00, 1935G (N.M.) *17317560G, Unc.	4.00
\$1.00, 1935H, *20621835G, Unc.	4.00
\$1.00, 1957, B08798984B, Unc.	10.00
\$1.00, 1957B, *99494931A, Unc.	8.00
\$5.00, 1934, A25197186A, Unc.	14.50
\$5.00, 1934A, J12116737A, Unc.	12.00
\$5.00, 1934A (mule), E94440843A, Unc.	37.50
\$5.00, 1934A, *09289652A, Unc.	22.00
\$5.00, 1934A (mule), *04052378A, Unc.	80.00
\$5.00, 1934B, K93533982A, Unc.	30.00
\$5.00, 1934B, *11623393A, V.G./F.	20.00
\$5.00, 1934C, *16393113A, Unc.	19.00
\$5.00, 1934C, M81171214A, Unc.	12.00
\$5.00, 1934D (W), U43651690A, Unc.	9.50
\$5.00, 1934D (N), T53937986A, Unc.	20.00
\$5.00, 1934D (W11), U83344319A, Unc.	48.00
\$5.00, 1934D (N), *22302254A, Unc.	48.00
\$5.00, 1934D (W11), V04384784A, Unc.	60.00
\$5.00, 1934A, North Africa K-A, V.F.	8.00
\$10.00, 1934, Unc.	24.00
\$10.00, 1934, *00687700A, V. G.	15.00
\$10.00, 1934A, B04894285A, Unc.	29.00
\$10.00, 1934B, B19147084A, X.F.	115.00
\$10.00, 1934D (N), B49159115A, V.G./F.	55.00
\$10.00, 1934D (N), B48699872A, V.G.	32.00
\$10.00, 1934D (N), B37932232A, Unc.	22.00
\$10.00, 1953B, A12239946A, Unc.	30.00

Gold Certificates

\$10.00, 610-1, 1928, A12517439A, V.G.	16.00
\$10.00, 610-1, 1928, A41858733A, V.G./F.	28.00
\$10.00, 610-1, 1928, A69999918A, X.F.-A.U.	60.00
\$20.00, 620-1, 1928, A37862773A, V.G.	25.00

Small National Currency, 1929

\$10.00, 310-2-5, First Nat. Bank, Seaford, Del., V.F.	34.00
\$10.00, 310-2-5, Central Nat. Bank, Wilmington, Del., E.F.	28.00
\$10.00, 310-2-5, Central Nat. Bank, Wilmington, Del., Unc.	45.00
\$10.00, 310-2-1, Beverly Nat. Bank, Beverly, Mass., G.	11.00
\$5.00, 305-1-2, First Camden Nat. Trust Co., Camden, N. J., Unc.	24.00
\$5.00, 305-1-2, First Nat. Bank, Vincentown, N. J., E.F.	9.00
\$5.00, 305-1-2, First Nat. Bank, Darby, Pa., Unc.	19.00
\$10.00, 310-1-1, Chase Nat. Bank of The City of New York, Unc.	22.50
\$5.00, 305-2-1, First Stroudsburg Nat. Bank, Stroudsburg, Pa., Unc.	17.00
\$5.00, 305-1-1, The Mellon Nat. Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., Unc.	17.00
\$5.00, 305-2-1, The Lehigh Nat. Bank of Catasauqua, Pa., Unc.	10.00
\$5.00, 305-1-1, The Philadelphia Nat. Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., Unc.	20.00
\$10.00, 310, The Gap Nat. Bank of Gap, Pa., G.	11.00
\$10.00, 310-2-1, The Pitt Nat. Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., Unc.	18.00
\$10.00, 310, Christiana Nat. Bank, Christiana, Pa., Unc.	18.50
\$10.00, 310, Christiana Nat. Bank, Christiana, Pa., E. F.	14.00
\$10.00, 310-1-1, First Nat. Bank & Trust Co., Fleetwood, Pa., V.F.	13.50
\$50.00, Lancaster County Nat. Bank, Lancaster, Pa., Unc.	76.00
\$100.00, 310-1-1, Lancaster County Nat. Bank, Lancaster, Pa., Unc.	147.50
\$10.00, 310-1-1, Denver Nat. Bank, Denver, Pa., Unc.	34.00
\$10.00, 310-1-1, Montgomery Nat. Bank, Norristown, Pa., Unc.	28.00
\$5.00, 305-1-3, Seaboard Citizens Nat. Bank, Norfolk, Va., small lavender stamp stain obverse, Unc.	11.00
\$5.00, 305, Cornwall Nat. Bank, Cornwall, N. Y., G.	6.50
\$10.00, 410-C, Fed. Res. Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., Unc.	38.00
\$50.00, 450, Fed. Res. Bank, Kansas City, Mo., Unc.	130.00
\$10.00, Hawaii overprint 1934A, E.F.	25.00
\$20.00, Hawaii overprint 1934A, Unc.	35.00
\$1.00, 12 Fed. Res. Notes 1963, set Unc.	15.00
\$5.00, 505-1C, 1928, Unc.	28.00
\$5.00, 505-2C, 1928A, Unc.	30.00
\$50.00, 1928, Unc.	60.00

Fancy & Low Serial Numbers Combinations

\$1.00, silver cert. 1957, F44400440A, E.F.	3.00
\$1.00, silver cert. 1957, U99955222A, V.G.	2.50
\$1.00, silver cert. 1935F, X777047771, V.G.	3.00
\$1.00, silver cert. 1957, X00001968A, Unc.	17.50
\$1.00, silver cert. 1957, *12222223A, Unc.	22.00
\$1.00, silver cert. 1957, *00000556A, Unc.	10.00
\$1.00, silver cert. 1957A, *00000458A, V.G.	7.50
\$1.00, silver cert. 1957, Z22333666A, F.	9.00
\$1.00, Fed. Res., 1963A, C00000407B, V.F.	10.00

Error Notes

\$5.00, Fed. Res., 1950B inverted reverse, V.G.-F.	90.00
\$5.00, silver cert., 1934D unprinted flag upper right one inch long, half inch wide, Unc.	29.00
\$5.00, Fed. Res., 1950A cutting error after printing leaving lower edge of sheet folded, 2 inches x ½ inch extra paper	16.00
\$10.00, Fed. Res. 1950A, 1/16 inch white strip horizontal in portrait, wider on reverse, V.G.	15.00
\$10.00, Fed. Res., 1950B, two inches black printing on reverse caused by impression roller lacking paper on contact, F.	23.00
\$1.00, silver cert., back printing (green) on front covering almost 2/3 of the note, E.F.	32.50
\$5.00, silver cert., same as above covering 1/5 of obverse	22.50
\$5.00, Fed. Res. (c) 1950A, bottom of note cut close to print., ¼ inch top of next note shows on reverse, normal obv., X.F.	22.00

Famous Americans on the One Dollar Educational Note

By Howard W. Parshall



The \$1 Silver Certificate, Series 1896, is one of the three notes (\$2 and \$5) popularly known as the "Educational" series. These notes are generally considered to be our most beautiful paper money. Their design and historical content place them in the same class with commemorative coins and medallions.

The \$1 note is the most historical of the three in the sense that it deals with a broader scope of American history. On the front of the note may be seen the city of Washington, D. C., a copy of the Preamble to the Constitution, and the names of 23 early Americans in wreaths around the borders. On the back of the note are the portraits of George and Martha Washington.

The purpose of this article is to better acquaint the reader with the history of each American whose name appears in one of the wreaths. The person's major position, or contribution, is listed under his name. When there have been several important areas of service of somewhat equal rank, they were listed without any effort to assign them degrees of importance. However, when a name might have been placed under more than one major classification, it was placed under the one of highest rank. An example of this is Ulysses S. Grant, who could properly be classified under "Presidents" and "Military Men."

The names are classified under five major headings: (1) Presidents, (2) Statesmen, (3) Military Men, (4) Inventors, and (5) Writers.

PRESIDENTS

George Washington (1st)
John Adams (2nd)
Thomas Jefferson (3rd)
Andrew Jackson (7th)
Abraham Lincoln (16th)
Ulysses S. Grant (18th)

STATESMEN

Benjamin Franklin
Alexander Hamilton (Secretary of the Treasury)

John Marshall (Chief Justice)
Daniel Webster (Secretary of State)
Henry Clay (Secretary of State)
John C. Calhoun (Vice-President)

MILITARY MEN

William T. Sherman (general)
Oliver H. Perry (naval officer)
David G. Farragut (naval officer)

INVENTORS

Samuel Morse (telegraph)
Robert Fulton (steamboat)

WRITERS

Nathaniel Hawthorne (novelist)
George Bancroft (historian)
Ralph Waldo Emerson (essayist)
James Fenimore Cooper (novelist)
Washington Irving (essayist)
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (poet)

The order and grouping of the names on the note appear to have been done after careful planning. For instance, the three men listed top center (Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin) attended the Constitutional Convention in 1787. The five men listed top right (Hamilton, Perry, Marshall, Webster, and Morse) and the five top left (Adams, Jackson, Clay, Calhoun, and Fulton) made their contributions to American freedom and progress prior to the Civil War. Only Samuel Morse lived to see the War.

The listing of names at the sides of the note seem to have been planned in pairs.

Cooper	— WRITERS	— Hawthorne
Irving	— WRITERS	— Bancroft
Lincoln	— PRESIDENTS	— Grant
Sherman	— MILITARY MEN	— Farragut
Longfellow	— WRITERS	— Emerson

PRESIDENTS

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(1732-1799)

1st President of the United States (1789-1797)

In three important ways Washington helped shape the beginning of the United States: First, in 1775, he was elected commander of the Continental Army that won American Independence from Great Britain in the Revolutionary War. Second, in 1787, Washington served as president of the convention that wrote the United States Constitution. Third, in 1789, he was the first man elected President of the United States.

During Washington's presidency Congress passed the Bill of Rights (Sept. 25, 1789), chartered the Bank of the United States (1791), established the District of Columbia (1791), and authorized the United States

Mint in Philadelphia (1792). On Feb. 1, 1790, the Supreme Court held its first session and on Sept. 18, 1793, Washington laid the cornerstone of the U. S. Capitol in Washington, D. C.

Thomas Jefferson once said of Washington: "Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining when he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose whatever obstacles opposed."

(To be continued)



The Winner's Circle

SPMC member Charles K. Lyle promoted the paper money aspect of numismatics with a best-of-show exhibit at both the Michigan state fall showing in November, 1967, at Detroit and the Miami show of November 1-3, 1968, sponsored by the Gold Coast and South Florida Coin Clubs. The collection as shown in the accompany-

ing photograph was later exhibited at The Beach Bank of Vero Beach, Fla.

(Other members who take top awards or show non-competitively are invited to send to the Editor news of their activities plus photographs for publication in *PAPER MONEY*.)

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Membership Roster

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
2391	Lyn F. Knight, 422 Webster St., Cherokee, Iowa 51012	C, D	National bank notes—Iowa & Midwest
2392	Ronald David Tarr, 5 Railroad Ave., Rockport, Mass. 01966	C	U. S. Confederate, broken bank notes
2393	R. A. Glascock, P. O. Box 8192, San Antonio, Texas	D	
2394	Warner Morgan, R. R. 1, Summitville, Ind. 46070	C	U. S. Large size notes
2395	Dr. Michael Kupa, Maros Utca 44/b, Budapest XII, Hungary	C	Paper Money of ancient Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Also WW I and WW II
2396	Jack Klausen, 3239 No. 66th Ter., Kansas City, Kans.	D	Fancy numbers
2397	Arthur Richard Dixon, P. O. Box 38, Wendover, Utah 84083	C	Large size currency
2398	Joseph B. Katen, 1301 N.W. 4th Ave., Delray Beach, Fla. 33444	C	Large size paper money
2399	John M. Shaw, 401 West Genesee, Saginaw, Mich. 48602	C	Silver certificates, latest issues, \$1 and \$5—block nos.
2400	Earl A. Mann, P. O. Box 401, Tucson, Ariz. 85702	C, D	National currency—large and small size
2401	Barry Flynn, 218 Lawrence Road, Salem, N. H. 03079	C	U. S. small size notes—\$1
2402	James E. Roberts, 1720 Highland Pike, Fort Wright, Ky. 41011	C	General
2403	Howard Simmering, R.R. #1, Welcome, Minn. 56181	C	U. S. large size notes; fractional currency
2404	Bruce H. Eichacker, P. O. Box 133, Amana, Iowa 52203	C	Federal Reserve Notes and odd or low serial numbers
2405	William F. Hemb, 1811 E. Nock Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53207	C	Silver certificates; and national currency
2406	Eduardo Rosovsky, Apartado Postal 7-1000, Mexico 7, D.F.	C, D	World paper money—dealer in Mexican paper money
2407	Fred L. Buza, P. O. Box 301, Plover, Wis. 54467	C, D	U. S.
2408	Donald W. Urquhart, 6312 Gladys St., Metairie, La. 70003	C	U. S. large size notes
2409	Arthur Poe, 659 Eagle Rock Ave., West Orange, N. J. 07052	C	U. S. small size notes
2410	J. L. Moe, 544 Marcy St., Ottawa, Ill. 61350	C	Large and small national currency
2411	Lt. Sidney H. Veasey, Jr., 14 Staff Village, Route 2, Radford, Va. 24141	C	Virginia county & state notes; obsolete bank notes of all states
2412	Clara M. Longano, 977 Edgetree Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45238	C	U. S.
2413	John C. Parcell, USASA COMM UNIT-JAPAN, Box 267, APO San Francisco 96267	C, D	Obsolete foreign paper money
2414	William Kreusser, 28 Bungalow Park, Stamford, Conn. 06902	C	Military and invasion money of all types and countries, sutler notes, colonial currency
2415	Edward R. Barels, 417 8th St. So., Columbus, Miss. 39701	C	Confederate and broken bank notes—Mississippi and Alabama
2416	Dr. Joseph B. Vacca, 1489 Minmar Dr., St. Louis, Mo. 63122	C	U. S.
2417	Leon Silverman, c/o The Lansco Corp., 30 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 10017	C	U. S. large size notes
2418	Douglas Kirkpatrick, 30510 Winston Drive, Bay Village, Ohio 44140	C	\$1 & \$2 small size, Philippine guerrilla notes, Axis and Allied WW II notes, M.P.C.
2419	Donald W. Watts, 106 South Main, Clarion, Iowa 50525	C	Iowa national bank notes
2420	Donald J. Moxham, RD 5, Box 273A, Kingston, N. Y. 12401	C	U. S. large and small size Canadian and military scrip
2421	Joseph Nastasi, 31-17 58th Street, Woodside, N.Y. 11377	C, D	
2422	CMS James N. DeMoss, Hq. SAC (IGSR), Offutt AFB, Nebr. 68113	C	U. S. small size notes
2423	Thomas F. Mason, P. O. Box 1305, Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001	C, D	National bank notes-Wyoming and western states
2424	Major John A. Papernik, 108 W. 8th Street, Fort Dix, N. J. 08640	C, D	U. S. large size notes
2425	Wyman W. Parker, 330 Pine Street, Middletown, Conn. 06457	C	Colonial and Continental currency
2426	Ben E. Adams, P. O. Box 1615, Carlsbad, N. Mex. 88220	C	U. S. large & small size \$1, \$2, \$5
2427	Eugene F. Chancey, 29736 Spoon Ave., Madison Heights, Mich. 48071	C	Michigan obsolete notes, foreign currency, MPC's, U. S. national bank notes
2428	Ellsworth Wolfesperger, 3609 N. Abingdon St., Arlington, Va. 22207	C	U. S. small size notes
2429	Ellery Louys, R.R. 2, Stryker, Ohio 43557	C	U. S. national bank notes—large size
2430	Thomas W. Skalski, 5656 Holly Drive, Jackson, Mich. 49201	C	U. S. fractional currency, uncut sheets of bank notes
2431	M. J. Rademacker, 426 So. River Park Drive, Guttenberg, Iowa 52052	C	Block letters
2432	Richard P. Taglione, WGY Coin & Stamp Co., 120 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y. 12305	C, D	New York state large size national currency
2433	Warren Barnes, P. O. Box 247, Fairmont, N. C. 28340	C	U. S. notes

2434	J. R. McCorkle, R. 1, Box 144, West Point, Ind. 47992	C	National bank notes
2435	Dr. Alan York, 35 Main Street, East Hampton, N. Y. 11937	C	French assignats, political advertising that resembles currency
2436	Roland S. Carrothers, 46 Harbord Court, Oakland, Calif. 94618	C	Silver certificates, small size-\$1, \$2, \$5 block letters
2437	Robert J. Helle, 371 De Leon Vista, Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014	C	
2438	Larry R. Nielsen, 1009 N. Adams St., Carroll, Iowa 51401	C	National bank notes
2439	Milton M. Sloan, c/o Postmaster, Whitefish, Mont. 59937	C	Montana national bank notes
2440	Dr. Henry C. Stouffer, Jr.	C	\$1 small size silver certificates, \$2 legal tender or U. S. notes large and small size
2441	G. W. Mills, P. O. Box 776, Roanoke, Va. 24004	C	Complete set small bills and complete set back plate numbers since 1957
2442	B. J. Manning, 10 No. Church St., Cortland, N. Y. 13045	C	U. S. \$1 and \$2 notes
2443	Ronald D. Tamulonis, 98 Lincoln Ave., Saugus, Mass. 01906	C	U. S. small size notes
2444	Glenn A. Jordan, P. O. Box 566, Granville, Ohio 43023	C	General
2445	Lloyd E. Ellison, P. O. Box 227, Avilla, Ind. 46710	C	U. S. small size notes
2446	Richard J. Balbaton, P. O. Box 314, Pawtucket, R. I. 02862	C, D	Rhode Island broken bank notes, notes of the Canal Bank of La., French assignats
2447	A. R. Beaudreau, 303 Doric Avenue, Cranston, R. I. 02910	C, D	Confederate and broken bank notes
2448	Milton S. Lewis, 90 Montgomery Street, Pawtucket, R. I. 02860	C	U. S. large size notes; obsolete notes; Confederate notes
2449	Charlton H. Buckley, 1070 Green Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94133	C	U. S. small size notes
2450	Byron F. Johnson, Jr., 606 N.W. 80th St., Seattle, Wash. 98107	C	Notes of Washington State, especially scrip notes

Reinstatement

- 23 Larry D. Richardson, Box 767, Lexington, Va. 24450

Deceased

- 255 H. H. Norris
193 C. Elizabeth Osmun

1808 Edwin W. Williams

In Memoriam

Mrs. C. Elizabeth Osmun, ANA #3119 of Telford, Pa., died November 27, 1968. A widow, Mrs. Osmun was the daughter of D. C. Wismer, the grand old collector-dealer who did so much to publicize and popularize obsolete currency.

A currency collector, Mrs. Osmun assisted her father in compiling the lists of state bank notes which appeared serially in *The Numismatist* from 1922 to 1936. In recent years the updating of these lists has been a project of the Society of Paper Money Collectors. For her efforts in assisting the members doing this work Mrs. Osmun was named "Research Consultant, Obsolete Currency" and awarded Honorary Life Membership #1 in the SPMC.

Dates on National Bank Notes

Mr. William Philpott, Jr. has kindly straightened out both the Editor and Mr. Ronald Horstman on the dates on St. Louis notes as mentioned in *PAPER MONEY* No. 26, page 52. The explanation of the seeming contradiction, according to Mr. Philpott is: The date on a national bank note is etched on the obverse plate. The charter number, seal, serial numbers and geographic letter (M) are overprint operations and have nothing to do with the date.

SPMC Library

Early in 1969 the SPMC library will be transferred from the home of the present librarian, Earl Hughes, to the editorial office of *PAPER MONEY* at 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, Wis. 53549. As soon as the transfer has been completed, a new library catalog will be compiled for publication in the 1969 second quarter issue of *PAPER MONEY*. At that time the regulations for use of the library will also be reprinted. It is hoped that the revitalization of library services will provide still another benefit of membership in SPMC. All review copies of newly published books and catalogs should be sent to Barbara R. Mueller at the above address, who, after reviewing them for this magazine, will place them permanently in the library.

Free Offer From Donlon

William P. Donlon, P. O. Box 144, Utica, N. Y. 13503, author of the Donlon catalogs of Large Size and Small Size U. S. Paper Money, is offering a free handy pocket card featuring the complete Donlon Code Numbering System. It is free to those sending a long-size, self-addressed, stamped envelope. A protective holder will be included with the card.

Looking at Literature

(Continued from Page 16)

doubtedly, Charlie had good reasons for marking them so. On the other hand, his indicated rarities seem generally to be on the conservative side with a few exceptions. As for his lack of numbering, Mr. Affleck as an old pro is undoubtedly emphasizing that no listing of obsolete notes can ever be considered as the last word in completeness. An attic treasure can sometimes change rarity 7 notes into rarity 1 overnight and yield a few new varieties besides!

Mr. Affleck is the authority on Virginia obsolete notes. In this volume he has given us the benefit of his knowledge and his years of hard, though, enjoyable labor. No collector who sees this book can resist its appeal and no dealer can afford to be without it. Priced at \$12.50, the book may be ordered from the Virginia Numismatic Association, P. O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23369.

GEORGE W. WAIT.

Guidebook and Catalogue of British Commonwealth Coins 1662 to 1969, Second Edition, by Jerome H. Remick, Howard Linecar and Somer James. 1969; 424 pages; illustrated. Published by Regency Coin & Stamp Co. Ltd., 157 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada; \$7.50.

This impressive volume in its second edition covering 115 countries, states and provinces, includes not only the

usual upward price trends, but useful supplementary information such as the historical and numismatic background of each country and its numismatic societies and professional numismatists. Paper money collectors who are also interested in foreign coins, patterns and tokens will find the catalogue extremely useful.

Is Your Membership About to Expire?

If your dues for 1969 are not paid by April 10, 1969, your membership will expire and this will be the last issue of PAPER MONEY you will receive. A second notice of dues was mailed to unpaid members in February, but there are still a number of members we have not heard from. In case you have overlooked sending your check for renewal of membership, please do so immediately before it elapses. Mail your check for \$4.00 to the Treasurer, Mr. I. T. Kopicki, 5088 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60632.

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New Haven—City Bank 50-100-20-20	45.00
New London—Union Bank 3-10-20-50	45.00
Preston—Norwich Bank—2 Post Notes	25.00
Stonington Bank—1-1-2-3	20.00
Stonington Bank—5-5-5-10	20.00
Stonington Bank—5-5-10-20	25.00

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Bank of Jacksonville 1-1-2-3	40.00
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GEORGIA

Bank of Augusta 5-5-5-5	15.00
Savannah—Merchants & Planters 1-1-1-2	22.50

KENTUCKY

Frankfort—Farmers Bank 20-20-20-20	30.00
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LOUISIANA

Citizens Bank—Dix Note 10-10-10-10	65.00
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MICHIGAN

Millers Bank of Washtenaw 1-2-3-5	35.00
Detroit—Peninsular Bank 5-5-5-5	25.00
Marshall—Bank of Michigan 1-3	15.00
Tecumseh Bank 1-1-3-5	15.00
Monroe—Merchants & Mechanics 5-5-5-10	40.00

MASSACHUSETTS

Phoenix Bank 1-1-2-3	\$60.00
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Bank of Florence 1-2-3-5	40.00
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Farmington Bank 2-1	12.00
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NEW YORK

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2. \$20.00 Jan. 15, 1862, Ceres and Treasury Seal at center, Cr. #3A fine \$15.00
3. \$10.00 Jan. 15, 1862, Ceres and Treasury Seal at center, Cr. #4, A. Unc. \$ 4.50
4. \$10.00 Feb. 1, 1863, State Arms within Rattlesnake Coil, Cr. #8, X. Fine \$ 4.50
5. \$1.00 Jan. 1, 1863, Railway Train, Red Treasury Seal, Cr. #12A, X. Fine \$10.00
6. 50¢ Jan. 1, 1863, Group of Workmen, Green Treasury Seal, Cr. #14 crisp unc. \$ 2.00
7. \$100.00 April 6, 1864, Moneta seated, Red '100', Cr. #21, almost fine \$ 7.00
8. \$50.00 April 6, 1864, Moneta seated, Red '50', fine, Cr. #22, \$ 6.75
9. \$4.00 Jan. 1, 1864, Moneta and '4' at center, Negro with cotton, Cr. #27 about very good \$ 9.00
10. 50¢, Jan. 1, 1864, rare issue, same as No. 14, no seal or signatures, Cr. #30A, very fine \$30.00
11. \$50.00 Jan. 15, 1865, Red design over FIFTY DOLLARS, black Treasury Seal on reverse. Rare issue, unc. \$35.00
12. \$10.00 March 20, 1865, Arms at center, black Treasury Seal on reverse, Cr. #32, crisp unc. Scarce .. \$12.50
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\$10	State National Bank, Grand Saline #1	85.00
\$10	Public National Bank, Houston #1	100.00
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\$10	American National, Galveston 2nd Ch. #1	130.00
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